

The Presidential "boom" for Governor Cleveland is assuming big proportions, and his nomination by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago is not at all unlikely. Governor Cleveland's record is without a blemish, and he is one of the most available men in the Democratic party. The party might do much worse than nominate the Reform Governor of New York.

It appears from official statements that only 45 per cent. of the silk now used in this country is imported; that the value of silk goods manufactured exceeds \$40,000,000, against \$25,000,000 in Great Britain; and that only two countries surpass the United States in this branch of industry—France, with yearly products worth \$85,000,000, and Germany with \$45,000,000.

New York is the centre of the cigar-making trade. She has nearly 400 factories, and turns out 1,000,000 cigars a year. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois rank after New York. There were made in this country last year 3,777,860,952 cigars, about forty for every pound of tobacco used. About 35,000,000 were imported, thus making a total of about 3,150,000, or sixty for every man, woman and child in the United States and 250 for every man over 21 years of age.

A mass convention of all industrial interests will be held at Chicago, commencing on May 21, 1884, for the purpose of organizing a National Industrial Congress to consider the best means for promoting the most harmonious and most rapid development of the latent industries of the country. A committee of prominent citizens of Chicago has undertaken the management of local details necessary to insure the comfort and convenience of persons in attendance at the Congress.

HON. JOHN B. GORDON, the chairman of the Central Committee of the Southern Soldiers' Home Association, is now in daily receipt of voluntary contributions from all over the land. Union soldiers from the humblest private to the generals and ex-generals of the army, as well as Confederate soldiers, are contributing liberally to the cause. The gentlemen having the matter in charge have positively declined to solicit any funds at all, and consequently all donations will be but free-will offerings. No trouble is anticipated in raising the desired amount for the erection of the Home for the Confederate Soldiers and Sailors by the joint efforts of both Union and Southern soldiers is a beautiful and touching spectacle.

In the contested election case of Paul against O'Farrell, from one of the Congressional districts in Indiana, Congressman John S. Wise, of Virginia, spoke strongly and bitterly in opposition to the claims of O'Farrell. He denounced the Democratic party for inconsistency, and accused it of attempting to steal a seat in the House on testimony on which a man would not shoot a pointer dog for eating an egg. He knew that his own seat was in peril, but he defied the Democratic party. The House was about to see a Virginia Bourbon riding into it on a barium's mule from Indiana. It was a fitting time for Virginia Bourbons to come with hands smeared with the blood of murdered negroes, with ballots strangled and stolen and with every law violated. They came up to the fountain head of the National Democracy to be signed with the cross of National fraud. O'Farrell was seated by a vote of 140 to 80—a strict party vote.

The faculty of the Normal Institute for white teachers, which will be held in Spartanburg during the month beginning July 16, has just been determined upon. Professor E. S. Joyner, LL.D., of the South Carolina University, was some weeks ago selected as the president of the institute. He will occupy the chair of English literature. The other members of the faculty are: Principal, S. S. Woolwine, of the Howard School, Nashville, Tenn.; pedagogues and school management; Professor R. Means Davis, of the South Carolina College, history and geography; Principal W. H. Withrow, of Chester, natural philosophy and physiology; Superintendent D. B. Johnson, of the Columbia graded schools, mathematics; Miss Annie E. Bonham, of Columbia, model school and calligraphy; Miss Susie Gibbs, of Charleston; drawing; Professor Withrow, music. The faculty has been selected with great care, and is a capital one. The people of Spartanburg have manifested great interest in securing the Institute for that city, and promise to do their utmost to make the session successful.

The Greenville News says: The Spartanburg Herald urges the change of the basis of representation in the State Democratic Conventions from population to the Democratic vote. The proposed change is right, just and necessary. There is no fairness in allowing a Democratic majority in any election to have as much voice in the nomination of Democratic candidates as Spartanburg, Abbeville or Edgefield which always roll up from 1,000

to 3,400 majority for the Democratic ticket. With the basis of population every black negro on the Sea Islands is represented in the Convention called to select the candidates who will vote against.

With great deference to the interested opinions of our esteemed contemporaries, we cannot think it would be wise at this time to make the proposed change in the basis of representation in the State Democratic Convention. The existing rule has worked well for a number of years, and unless it can be shown that evil results have followed and will follow from it, it would be unwise and impolitic to inaugurate the change. The same basis of representation is adhered to in the National Conventions of both the Republican and Democratic parties, and no serious complaints have been made. We hope that the change will not be effected.

## A PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

Ex-Governor Walker of New York, said recently to a correspondent of New York Herald: "That the tariff will and must be the issue in the approaching campaign." In answer to the question, "What man should the party put forward?" he said: "After a pretty careful survey of the field, I am satisfied that Governor Grover Cleveland, as a candidate for President, would carry this State by a decisive majority. Two years ago he was elected Governor by nearly two hundred thousand majority. That majority was largely made up of the independent voters—voters who care nothing for party, but everything for good, efficient, honest and pure government. This, the State has had under the administration of Governor Cleveland. In these all important respects no previous State administration has exceeded his. In his administration he has fully justified the hopes and realized the expectations not only of his friends and of his party, but also of the independent voters who so materially aided in his election. There is, therefore, no man who is more independent than he, and who is more prominent in the highest office in the gift of the American people, and I believe they will if afforded the opportunity. He has been tried and he has not been found wanting. The same sterling sense and manly independence; the same patient industry, faithfulness and sterling integrity which have characterized his discharge of the important duties of his present high office he would carry to the discharge of the no more onerous or difficult duties of President of the United States. He possesses the confidence of the business men and capitalists, of the people and of his party; and I believe he could carry this State against any candidate the Republicans may nominate. And my ticket would be: Cleveland, of New York, for President and McDonald, of Indiana, for Vice-President. I believe Governor Cleveland would accept, the nomination for President."

## THE MORRISON BILL.

The defeat of the Morrison Tariff Bill in the House of Representatives is a severe blow to Democratic chances of success in this and succeeding campaigns. The measure was carefully, thoughtfully and prudently prepared, and submitted by the ways and means committee of a Democratic House. The agitation of the question in the public prints of the country, and the thorough and elaborate discussion of the bill in the House of Representatives, brought the matter prominently before the people, and the position respectively of the two great political parties rendered the solution of the question of great moment to the nation. Committed as the Democracy unquestionably was to the advocacy of tariff reform, the only natural, consistent, honest and fearless course left was to champion the cause of a bill prepared by its own committee and submitted for the sole purpose of reforming the tariff and partially relieving the people from the burdens of the tariff iniquities. But after all, the bill is killed, and the needed and just relief denied, and bitter still, it must be voiced all over the country that Democratic leaders and Democratic representatives are responsible for the action of the House of Representatives. With an overwhelming majority in the House, the country should hold the Democratic party responsible for the failure of that body to do its duty to the people and to meet the calls and the necessities of the hour. The one prominent fact, consoling in the gloom of the defeat, is that the majority of the party were found true to the deliberate declarations of the national party, and fearlessness in the discharge of solemn and responsible obligations. For the progressive wing of the Democratic party, there is but one more golden opportunity remaining, and that is an appeal from the decree of the House of Representatives to the National Convention of the Democracy at Chicago in July next. If the majority has the right to dictate the terms, and shape the policy of the party, then we can confidently expect a correction of the error and a vindication of the Tariff Reformers. In the defeat of the Morrison Bill the Democracy let slip a great, a grand and a noble chance to bring a healthy relief to the nation, and to elevate itself in the hope, the confidence and esteem of the people. Let Cavies, Morrison and Hurd transfer the battle-ground from the Capitol at Washington to Chicago in July, and the people through the mouths of their delegates will speak upon the great and momentous issue.

In its decision the Convention will either reinstate the dying hopes of the party or it will give the last mortal stab to the battle-worn organization itself. If the tariff reform wing triumph in the National Convention and a reform of the tariff be selected as the battle cry of the campaign, Randall and his weak-kneed, cowardly followers should be made to fall in line and obey the party bolsters, or be ruthlessly kicked beyond the limits and boundaries of the National Democracy. The crisis begs for honesty, sternness, boldness and fearlessness, and we trust that the Convention at Chicago will be ready for the emergency.

## CROPS IN THE EASTERN STATES.

Monthly Report of the Progress of the Farmers, for the Month of April.

The following is the monthly report for April of our esteemed citizen, Mr. W. B. Estes, correspondent for Township No. 1 of the State Commissioner of Agriculture:

## AVERAGE CONDITION MAY, 1.

Wheat, 116 per cent.; oats, 118; spring pastures, 112; cotton, 60; corn, 99; stand of corn, 103; rice, 100; sorghum, 100; wages with relation to corn, 88.

Average compared with last year: Cotton, 101 per cent.; commercial fertilizers on cotton, 88; corn, 94; rice, 90; sorghum, 75; tobacco, 100.

Average of home-made manures: Cotton, 28 per cent.; corn, 67.

## PROPORTIONS OF CONTAMINATED CROPS, MAY 1.

Cotton already planted, 47 per cent.; cotton usually planted by May 1, 84; cotton crop now up, 1; corn crop fertilized, 80; spring ploughing already done, 73; spring ploughing usually done by May 1, 87. The spring was quite unfavorable for farming operations up to the 28th of April, on account of the cold weather and frequent rains; but since that time it has been favorable, the weather being warm and the ground in fine condition.

## REMARKS.

The following are respectively the lowest and highest estimates made of the agricultural matters above reported:

Average condition—Wheat, 90-125 per cent.; oats, 90-125; spring pastures, 100-125; cotton, so little up as to render a general estimate necessary; corn, 95-100; stand of corn, 80-125; rice, sorghum and tobacco, so little planted as to render a general estimate necessary.

Average compared with last year—Cotton, 100-105 per cent.; commercial fertilizers on cotton, 80-100; corn, 70-105.

Average of home-made manures—on cotton, 10-40 per cent.; on corn, 25-95.

Proportions of contaminated crops, May 1st: Cotton usually planted by May 1, 75-100; spring ploughing already done, 65-80; spring ploughing usually done by May 1, 75-100. The spring has been too cold, and on gray lands rather too wet, for wheat and oats. Our pastures, which are never sown with grasses, are generally covered with a spontaneous growth of wire and Egyptian (Means or Johnson) grass, with an intermixture of clover. In addition to this pastureage an aggregate area of about twenty acres of luxuriant clover on red lands and a few small patches of barley. The natural growth of this pasture land, which was considerably retarded by the cold until the middle of April, is now quite luxuriant and rapidly developing. Since the 28th of April the weather has been fine and the indications for a satisfactory crop of corn and cotton accordingly encouraging. The small amount of cotton now up is still white and dwarfed by the recent cold.

The area of cotton land usually devoted to corn, but not yet planted, is included in the above acreage. The stand of corn on red land is poorer than usual, owing, perhaps, to the baking propensities of such land during rainy seasons; but on sandy land better. Crows, which appear worse than usual, have rendered much of the late excellent stands effective. The tendency, if not practice, is to plant no upland corn without fertilizing, and to extend the practice to the bottom lands. Commercial fertilizers are generally used for cotton; home-made manures, including cotton seed, for corn. There is about an acre of rice of the common swamp variety in the township. The growth of upland rice, tried by two of our citizens a year ago, did not prove satisfactory. This climate is not adapted to the growth of sugar cane. The area devoted to sorghum, which is cultivated mostly for hogs, is about five acres; and this area seems annually decreasing, owing, perhaps, to an imperfect knowledge of the proper method of manipulating the cane for syrup. Its planting season is from the 1st to the 15th of May. The aggregate area of tobacco is about three acres. There are fewer wages hands this season than usual, and, therefore, the price, which ranges from \$6 to \$10 per month, with rations, is proportionally higher. Farm laborers are working only tolerably well. Since my quarterly report last month, Capt. D. H. Foster has reported an aggregate area of about forty acres of sorghum in his section near Peasleeville. The area should accordingly be added to the area therein reported.

The above are the average estimates of all such of our representative farmers as the brevity of the time allowed me, seeing. In concluding, I would again beg to suggest the desirability of country correspondents having at least ten days for their reports.

## DON'T SPILL THE MILK.

There is no use crying over spilled milk," says the adage. If you are not only bad, but have no life in the roots of your hair, there is no use crying over it either. Take both time and yourself for the forehead while there is a forelock left. Apply Parker's Hair Restorer to your hair before matters get worse. It will arrest the falling out of your hair and restore its original color, gloss and softness. It is a perfect dressing without clean, richly perfumed, cools and soothes the scalp.

## FERTILIZERS FOR FARMERS.

Impaired Powers and General Welfare.—The Views of Those Who Think the Blair Bill Not Unconstitutional.

Meas. Editors: The arguments made by yourselves and others against the constitutionality of the Blair educational bill are very strong. But are they stronger than those which might have been made, and were made, against a number of measures that have been passed by Congress under the doctrine of impaired powers and general welfare? Some of these measures are as follows:

In 1803 the United States purchased the Louisiana territory for \$11,000,000. A territory equal to or exceeding the existing area of the Union was thus added, and States were subsequently admitted under treaty stipulation with France. This was the whole balance of power, ultimately transferred from the old thirteen States to the new West and South. Story, after enumerating a long list of reasons why such action was dangerous, quotes the argument, "If, as is well known, one of the strong objections urged against the constitution was the original territory of the United States too large for a single government, it is inconceivable that it could have been without the intention of the people that any additions of foreign territory should be made which should thus double every danger from this source."

"In regard to the appropriation of money for the purposes of the cession the Louisiana territory, if no appropriation of money can be made except for cases within the enumerated powers (and this clearly is not one), how can the enormous sum of eleven millions be justified for this object? If it be said that it will be 'for the common defence and general welfare' to purchase this territory, how is this reconcilable with the strict construction of the constitution? If Congress can appropriate money for one object because it is deemed for the common defence and general welfare, why may they not appropriate it for all objects of the same sort? Where can Congress find authority in the constitution to do so? It does not possess the power to erect corporations?" Jefferson made the treaty, and it was adopted by Democrats against strenuous efforts of the opposition. Jefferson says, "whatever Congress shall think necessary to do should be done with as little debate as possible, and particularly so far as respects the constitutional difficulty."

After this Florida was purchased, Texas was annexed, and California, New Mexico, Arizona and Alaska were purchased—all, except the latter, by Democratic Congresses.

The acquisition of Louisiana and its admission caused such dissatisfaction in the North that statements of Massachusetts threatened secession on the ground that such a measure violated the States from their moral obligation. And in 1845, on the question of the admission of Texas, the Massachusetts Legislature declared "as the powers of legislation granted in the constitution of the United States to Congress do not embrace a case of the admission of a foreign State or foreign territory by legislation into the Union, such an act is unconstitutional on the people Massachusetts." "That the power never having been granted by the people of Massachusetts to admit into the Union States and territories not within the same when the constitution was adopted, remains with the people, and can only be exercised in such way and manner as the people shall hereafter designate by law and appointment." ("Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," I, 190.)

These measures have been justified, first, by rights incident to national sovereignty, second, for the common defence and general welfare. The Alien and Sedition Acts banished obnoxious aliens, and then imposed a tax on newspaper editors and others who criticized Washington and his cabinet. Does the constitution recognize banishment and suppression of free speech? Though these laws were expedient, Story deems it doubtful whether, in his day, "a majority of constitutional lawyers or of judicial opinions deliberately hold them unconstitutional."

The Embargo Act of 1807 suspended (though not as a war measure) all commerce indefinitely; and ships lay rotting at the wharves for months while New England was almost ruined. It was argued that the constitution does not permit annihilation of commerce. But the court held that this was a sovereign power, and was constitutional. Story says: "That this measure went to the utmost verge of the constitutional power has never been denied. That it could not be justified by any but the most liberal construction of the constitution is equally undeniable. It was the favorite measure of those who were generally the advocates of the strictest construction. It was sustained by the people from a belief that it was promotive of the interests, and important to the safety, of the Union." (Story, §128.)

Whence does the United States derive the right to establish a bank, or charter a corporation? Does the power to coin money give the right to paper money? or is the green-back a war measure, or an incident of sovereignty?

Did Congress grant an area of land equal to that of Texas for railroads under the power to establish post-offices and post roads?

Why was Florida forbidden to grant a monopoly to the Pensacola Telegraph Company? Was it on the ground that the control of inter-State commerce rests on Congress, or who? Is a telegraph, message conveyance, or a telegraph line a post-road?

By what ingenious subterfuge has a prohibitory tariff been declared constitutional under the power to raise revenue? Mr. Randall and Mr. Eaton are strict constructionists. Let them answer this.

Under what provision did Congress give up Virginia? This measure gives two United States Senators to the Democrats do they object to it? How is a national quarantine a duty? How did Congress give money and food to the flooded districts? Under what section of the constitution is the Greely search expedition to the North Pole navigating? What right did Congress have, chairman of the committee on education, recently to move for a Congressional inquiry as to how the Seaboard navigating their land grant agricultural colleges?

I do not ask for answers to these questions; but I merely wish to suggest that many "institutions" and en-

ties of the United States which would not now be abolished, and such "weak" foundations reestablished, for the general welfare.

From Macon. In August 1881, it was discovered that my son's wife was in the last stages of consumption. She was coughing incessantly, and at times would discharge quantities of pus from her lungs, could not sleep or retain anything on her stomach, and we thought only of a question of time when life would be compelled to give way to the fell destroyer. After all other remedies had failed, we got Brewer's Lung Restorer, and she was cured. She is now as well as ever. My wife was very weak. She soon began to improve; continued the remedy and was restored to life and health, and is to-day better than she has ever been before. I regard her restoration as highly a miracle, for which she is indebted to Brewer's Lung Restorer.

Brewer's Lung Restorer is a purely vegetable preparation; contains no opium, morphine, bromide or any poisonous substance, and is free of all list of wonderful cures.

LAMAR, KANISH & LAMAR, Macon, Ga.

## SWEPT INTO THE STREAM.

One Thousand Acres of Land and Eight Smart of Bears.

On the deck of a big Mississippi steamer stood an aged Southern planter, gazing at a sweep of his arm the waters the boat was passing over, he said to a passenger from the North: "When I was a slave years ago I killed my first bear on a new plantation my father was then cutting out of a forest that grew directly over the waters of this bond. That was a mighty good plantation, and there was right smart of bears there, too. But that one thousand acres of land went into the Mississippi years ago."

It is strange to strain upon the figure to say that great forests of youthful hemlock, womanly beauty and manly strength are swept in the same way every year into the great, lurid torrent of disease and death. It is strange to see that it is so. That is so a disgrace as well as a loss. People are largely too careless or too stupid to defend their own interests—the most precious of which is health. They are too careless or too stupid to be reckless, or to ignore the simplest things might as well be complex as a proposition in Conic Sections. As the great western rivers, which so often flood the cities along their shores, arise in a few mountain springs, so all our ailments can be traced to impure blood and a small group of disordered organs.

The most effective and inclusive remedy for disease is BAKER'S TONIC. It goes to the sources of pain and weakness. It is a tonic to the system, the liver, kidneys, stomach and heart, and begins their work at once. The disease is driven out. The Tonic is not, however, an intoxicant, but cures a desire for strong drink. Have you dyspepsia, rheumatism or troubles which have refused to yield to other agents? Here is your help.

## TUTT'S PILLS.

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, AND MALARIA.

From those sources of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of appetite, bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Bile rising at the throat, Heart, Dizziness, Blotches on the face, Indigestion, Constipation, and a general feeling of uneasiness. TUTT'S PILLS are a perfect remedy for all these ailments. They are a perfect remedy for all these ailments. They are a perfect remedy for all these ailments.

## TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to GRAY HAIR by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.

44 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

## OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH.

The gentleman who outlines his case below is a man considerably advanced in life, and is noted for his sterling integrity. His postoffice is Yatesville, Upson county, Ga. The following is

## MR. JOHN PEARSON'S STATEMENT.

"In the spring of 1882 I was attacked with a very bad cough, which continued to grow worse until fall, when I got so weak that I could not get about. I tried a great many kinds of medicine but continued to grow worse. I was notified that I had consumption and was told to try Brewer's Lung Restorer. They sent to Ward's Store and got a bottle and I commenced taking it right away. After taking two or three doses, I began to improve, and by the time I had used up one bottle I was able to get on my feet again. I am now in excellent health. I am confident that the Lung Restorer has saved my life, and my neighbors are all the same opinion. It is the best Lung Remedy ever made in my opinion. Dr. H. promised me that he would write to the manufacturers and tell them of the wonderful cure it made in my case."

## Statement of Mr. Benj. F. Heardon.

Early in November, 1881, while sewing on the machine, my wife was taken with a severe pain in her side, which was soon followed by hemorrhages from her lungs, and a severe cough. Fever commenced, she could neither eat nor sleep, and in a few days she was reduced to a living skeleton. I, attending physician told me that I might as well give her a dose of opium, as she would not live. I then agreed with Dr. Sullivan, my family physician, to call Dr. Holloway in consultation. They made a full examination of the case, and Dr. Holloway pronounced the case hopeless. Dr. Holloway then suggested that I try Brewer's Lung Restorer as a last resort. I sent for a bottle and gave her a dose. I found that it could relieve her on her stomach, and after she had taken the dose, I began to notice some improvement in her condition. I continued the medicine regularly, and by the time she had taken two bottles, she was able to walk about the house. She is now in better health than she has been for several years. I believe that Brewer's Lung Restorer saved her life. We have a family of six children, some of them grown. Mr. Holloway is a physician of the highest reputation in the State, and is a thoroughly reliable man in every particular.

## FERTILIZERS!

THE VERY BEST!

WE WILL SEND TO THE FARMERS ONE HUNDRED TONS OF FERTILIZERS FOR THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY POUNDS OF COTTON PER TON. Apply early for what you want.

W. R. DOW & CO.

Feb 21-1884

## SPRING AND SUMMER

Styles are New and Beautiful!

I invite my customers and friends to examine my Stock before buying elsewhere. I guarantee my goods to give perfect satisfaction. I have just received my stock of Dress Worsteds for

## THE SPRING AND SUMMER!

Trimings and Buttons to Trim all goods. My stock of Notions is complete, consisting of Ladies' solid Hose, Ladies and Children's Fancy Hose, Silk Gloves all colored or black, Silk Mittens, Laces, Fichus, Collarettes, Linon Colored, Lace Ties. Ladies will save money by examining these goods.

I have on hand the cheapest lot of Towels and Dollies ever brought to this market. The best Lotus Lawns in Town at 5 cents per yard. Fruit of the Loom at 6 cents per yard. The very best Lockwood Bleaching in Town at 8 1/2 cents per yard. Domestic Gingham and Dress Gingham.

## Now Comes My Stock of Ladies' and CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Ten Dozen Pairs Ladies Hand Made Shoes to be sold at prices to suit the times. Also one hundred Pairs Ladies Hand made Slippers to be sold at \$1.00 per pair.

My stock of CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS IS COMPLETE. GIVE ME AN EARLY CALL AND I CAN SUIT ALL.

All customers served politely. No trouble to show goods. Thanking you for past patronage I solicit a continuance of the same.

## LOUIS SAMUELS.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

## SPRING OPENING!

We are now displaying our SPRING STOCK which I selected with great care in regard to the

## WANTS OF THE PEOPLE.

buying goods in large quantities for CASH, I am able to offer INDUCEMENTS to those people of

## WINNSBORO AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

As we solicit only a CASH TRADE, we mark our goods at a much SMALLER PROFIT than those who depend on a credit business. With

## THREE ESTABLISHMENTS

and all the advantages that can be desired in our line, I expect to retain the reputation so honestly earned as the

## LEADER OF LOW PRICES

J. L. MIMNAUGH.

## TO SUFFERERS OF THE CYCLONE.

Those who were so unfortunate as to suffer, and those that did not, from the recent CYCLONE, will find it to their advantage to call at A. WILLIFORD & CO.'S and inspect their

## NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Just arrived, a pretty line of Dress Goods to be sold cheap for cash. Also a nice lot of White and Figured Lawns. CALICOES, all kinds and prices. NOTIONS, all please the most fastidious. A fine stock in Ladies' Misses' and Children's Parasols. Extra fine bargains in towels and doilies.

## GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

Bargains in Shoes and Slippers, Hats, Caps, &c. We still have on hand a large lot of Black and Colored Cashmeres, which we will sell strictly at New York COST FOR CASH. Also ten or twelve pieces of beautiful Table Damask at COST FOR CASH.

## A CHOICE LOT OF WINTER AND SUMMER CLOTHING TO

be closed out at and below New York COST.

## SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING!

We have a few FINE TRUNKS which we offer to sell at FACTORY PRICES FOR CASH. Endless variety of other BARGAINS which space will not permit us to mention. PLEASE GIVE US A CALL. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

## A. WILLIFORD &amp; CO.

## SEASONABLE FOR SALE.

## GOODS!

## HOME-MADE.

## GRASS CRADLES,

## GRASS BLADES,

## BUSH BLADES,

## CRADLE BLADES,

## REAP HOOKS,

## BRAD'S HOES,

## HANDLED HOES,

## SCYTHES STONES.

To arrive in a few days a full line

OF FLOWERS AND SWEETS, &c.

MY GROCERY DEPARTMENT IS

KEPT UP TO ITS USUAL

STANDARD.

LARABEE'S CRACKERS AT

WAYS ON HAND AND FRESH.

On consignment, a lot of Cat-tail MILLET SEED, for cash only.

R. M. HUEY.

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Against Wind, Storms, Cyclones and

THE undersigned is now prepared to

write Insurance against loss by Wind,

Storms, Cyclones and Tornadoes, at

reasonable rates, for terms of one, three or

five years.

Subscribed by J. N. WITHERS,

Agent Home In. Co., of New York.

Buy Ziegler Brothers' Ladies', Misses

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